

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.);

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.);

(vi) the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

(vii) any other statute or Executive order that requires or authorizes the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF TYPE OF ACTION.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to an action described in paragraph (2) shall include a description of whether the action—

(A) is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran; or

(B) is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(4) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATTER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) that relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran shall include a description of—

(i) the significant alteration to United States foreign policy with respect to Iran;

(ii) the anticipated effect of the action on the national security interests of the United States; and

(iii) the policy objectives for which the sanctions affected by the action were initially imposed.

(B) REQUESTS FROM BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEES.—The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate or the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives may request the submission to the Committee of the matter described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to a report submitted under paragraph (1) that relates to an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(5) CONFIDENTIALITY OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—Proprietary information that can be associated with a particular person with respect to an action described in paragraph (2) may be included in a report submitted under paragraph (1) only if the appropriate congressional committees and leadership provide assurances of confidentiality, unless that person otherwise consents in writing to such disclosure.

(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Paragraph (2)(A)(iii) shall not be construed to require the submission of a report under paragraph (1) with respect to the routine issuance of a license that does not significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(b) PERIOD FOR REVIEW BY CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period of 30 calendar days beginning on the date on which the President submits a report under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report; and

(B) in the case of a report that relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional review under paragraph (1) of a report required to be submitted under subsection (a)(1) shall be 60 calendar days if the report is submitted on or after July 10 and on or before September 7 in any calendar year.

(3) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING INITIAL CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period for congressional review provided for under paragraph (1) of a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2), including any additional period for such review as applicable under the exception provided in paragraph (2), the President may not take that action unless a joint resolution of approval with respect to that action is enacted in accordance with subsection (c).

(4) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING PRESIDENTIAL CONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2) passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with subsection (c), the President may not take that action for a period of 12 calendar days after the date of passage of the joint resolution of disapproval.

(5) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING CONGRESSIONAL RECONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2) passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with subsection (c), and the President vetoes the joint resolution, the President may not take that action for a period of 10 calendar days after the date of the President's veto.

(6) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) proposing an action described in subsection (a)(2) is enacted in accordance with subsection (c), the President may not take that action.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL OR APPROVAL.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—The term “joint resolution of approval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution approving the President's proposal to take an action relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to Iran.”; and

(ii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress approves of the action relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 1224(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 on \_\_\_\_\_ relating to \_\_\_\_\_”, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

(B) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—The term “joint resolution of disapproval”

means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

(i) the title of which is as follows: “A joint resolution disapproving the President's proposal to take an action relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to Iran.”; and

(ii) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: “Congress disapproves of the action relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 1224(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 on \_\_\_\_\_ relating to \_\_\_\_\_”, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

(2) INTRODUCTION.—During the period of 30 calendar days provided for under subsection (b)(1), including any additional period as applicable under the exception provided in subsection (b)(2), a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced—

(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the majority leader's designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader's designee).

(3) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be—

(i) referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs if the joint resolution relates to a report under subsection (a)(3)(A) that relates to an action that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran; and

(ii) referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations if the joint resolution relates to a report under subsection (a)(3)(B) that relates to an action that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with respect to Iran.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval was referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs or the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the case may be, reports a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from consideration of such a joint resolution (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply to a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval received from the Senate (unless the House has already passed a joint resolution relating to the same proposed action):

(i) The joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate committees.

(ii) If a committee to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(iii) Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution has been referred reports the joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(iv) The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(i) RECEIPT BEFORE PASSAGE.—If, before the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(I) That joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(II) With respect to that joint resolution—  
(aa) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(bb) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

(ii) RECEIPT AFTER PASSAGE.—If, following passage of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(iii) NO COMPANION MEASURE.—If a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval is received from the House, and no companion joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the House joint resolution.

(C) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEASURES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the House of Representatives to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval that is a revenue measure.

(6) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees and leadership” means—

(1) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the majority and minority leaders of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

**SA 4699.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 1283. OFFICE OF GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES AND THE WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE.**

Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 138. OFFICE OF GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES AND THE WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish, in the Office of the Secretary of State, the Office of Global Women's Issues (referred to in this section as the ‘Office’).

“(b) PURPOSE; DUTIES.—

“(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Office is to advance equal opportunity for women and the status of women and girls in United States foreign policy.

“(2) DUTIES.—In carrying out the purpose described in paragraph (1), the Office—

“(A)(i) shall advise the Secretary of State and provide input on all activities, policies, programs, and funding relating to equal opportunity for women and the advancement of women and girls internationally to all bureaus and offices of the Department of State; and

“(ii) may, as appropriate, provide to the international programs of other Federal

agencies input on all activities, policies, programs, and funding relating to equal opportunity for women and the advancement of women and girls internationally;

“(B)(i) shall work to ensure that efforts to advance equal opportunity for women and men and women's and girls' empowerment are fully integrated into the programs, structures, processes, and capacities of all bureaus and offices of the Department of State; and

“(ii) may, as appropriate, work to ensure that efforts to advance equal opportunity for women and men and women's and girls' empowerment are fully integrated into the international programs of other Federal agencies;

“(C) shall implement the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative, in accordance with subsection (c); and

“(D) may not engage in any activities not described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

**“(C) WOMEN'S GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY INITIATIVE.—**

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Initiative’) to carry out the activities described in paragraphs (2) through (4).

“(2) WOMEN PROSPERING IN THE WORKFORCE.—The Initiative shall advance women in the workforce by improving their access to quality vocational education and skills training, which will enable them to secure jobs in their local economies.

“(3) WOMEN SUCCEEDING AS ENTREPRENEURS.—The Initiative shall promote women's entrepreneurship and increasing access to capital, financial services, markets, technical assistance, and mentorship.

“(4) WOMEN ENABLED IN THE ECONOMY.—The Initiative shall identify and reduce the binding constraints in economic and property laws and practices that prevent women's full and free participation in the global economy and promote foundational legal reforms, including—

“(A) ensuring that women can fully participate in the workforce and engage in economic activities by—

“(i) ending impunity for violence against women;

“(ii) ensuring that women have the authority to sign legal documents, such as contracts and court documents; and

“(iii) addressing unequal access to courts and administrative bodies for women, whether officially or through lack of proper enforcement;

“(B) ensuring women's equal access to credit and capital to start and grow their businesses, savings, and investments, including prohibiting discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex or marital status;

“(C) lifting restrictions on women's right to own, manage, and make decisions relating to the use of property, including repealing limitations on inheritance and ensuring the ability to transfer, purchase, or lease such property;

“(D) addressing constraints on women's freedom of movement, including sex-based restrictions on obtaining passports and identification documents; and

“(E) promoting the free and equal participation of women in the economy with regard to working hours, occupations, and occupational tasks.

“(d) SUPERVISION.—The Office shall be headed by an Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues and the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (referred to in this section as the ‘Ambassador’), who shall—

“(1) be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate;

“(2) report directly to the Secretary; and

“(3) have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large.

“(e) COORDINATION.—United States Government efforts to advance women’s economic empowerment globally shall be closely aligned and coordinated with the Initiative.

“(f) ABORTION NEUTRALITY.—

“(1) PROHIBITIONS.—The Office, the Initiative, and the Ambassador may not—

“(A) lobby other countries, including through multilateral mechanisms and foreign nongovernmental organizations—

“(i) to change domestic laws or policies with respect to abortion; or

“(ii) to include abortion as a programmatic requirement of any foreign activities; or

“(B) provide Federal funding appropriated for foreign assistance to pay for or to promote abortion.

“(2) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated for the Office or the Initiative may not be used—

“(A) to lobby other countries, including through multilateral mechanisms and foreign nongovernmental organizations—

“(i) to change domestic laws or policies with respect to abortion; or

“(ii) to include abortion as a programmatic requirement of any foreign activities; or

“(B) to provide Federal foreign assistance funding to pay for or to promote abortion.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent—

“(A) the funding of activities for the purpose of treating injuries or illnesses caused by legal or illegal abortions; or

“(B) agencies or officers of the United States from engaging in activities in opposition to policies of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.

“(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall—

“(1) submit a written report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that describes the implementation of this section, including—

“(A) measures taken to ensure compliance with subsection (f); and

“(B) with respect to funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (h)—

“(i) amounts awarded to prime recipients and subrecipients since the end of the previous reporting period; and

“(ii) descriptions of each program for which such funds are used; and

“(2) make such report publicly available.

“(h) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be reserved to carry out this section, from funds made available for development assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development, \$200,000,000, for each of the fiscal years 2022 through 2026, which shall be—

“(A) deposited into the Women’s Global Development and Prosperity Fund (W-GDP);

“(B) administered by the United States Agency for International Development;

“(C) expended solely for the purpose, duties, and activities set forth in subsections (b) and (c); and

“(D) expended, to the greatest extent practicable, in support of removing legal barriers to women’s economic freedom in accordance with the findings of the W-GDP Women’s Economic Freedom Index report published by the Council of Economic Advisers in February 2020.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), amounts reserved under paragraph

(1) for fiscal year 2023, or for any later fiscal year, may not be obligated or expended unless the most recent report submitted pursuant to subsection (g)(1) includes the information required under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (g)(1).

“(3) OVERSIGHT.—The expenditure of amounts reserved under paragraph (1) shall be jointly overseen by—

“(A) the United States Agency for International Development;

“(B) the Ambassador; and

“(C) the Initiative.”

**SA 4700.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. . DISCLOSE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) INFORMATION CONTENT PROVIDER; INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—The terms “information content provider” and “interactive computer service” have the meanings given the terms in section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230).

(2) LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSE.—The term “legitimate law enforcement purpose” means for the purpose of investigating a criminal offense by a law enforcement agency that is within the lawful authority of that agency.

(3) NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSE.—The term “national security purpose” means a purpose that relates to—

(A) intelligence activities;

(B) cryptologic activities related to national security;

(C) command and control of military forces;

(D) equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or

(E) the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions.

(b) DISCLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), any officer or employee in the executive or legislative branch shall disclose and, in the case of a written communication, make available for public inspection, on a public website in accordance with paragraph (4), any communication by that officer or employee with a provider or operator of an interactive computer service regarding action or potential action by the provider or operator to restrict access to or the availability of, bar or limit access to, or decrease the dissemination or visibility to users of, material posted by another information content provider, whether the action is or would be carried out manually or through use of an algorithm or other automated or semi-automated process.

(2) TIMING.—The disclosure required under paragraph (1) shall be made not later than 7 days after the date on which the communication is made.

(3) LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any communication for a legitimate law enforcement purpose or national security purpose shall be disclosed and, in the case of a written communication, made available for inspection, to each House of Congress.

(B) TIMING.—The disclosure required under subparagraph (A) shall be made not later than 60 days after the date on which the communication is made.

(C) RECEIPT.—Upon receipt, each House shall provide copies to the chairman and ranking member of each standing committee with jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or the Senate regarding the subject matter to which the communication pertains. Such information shall be deemed the property of such committee and may not be disclosed except—

(i) in accordance with the rules of the committee;

(ii) in accordance with the rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and

(iii) as permitted by law.

(4) WEBSITE.—

(A) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.—The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives shall designate a single location on an internet website where the disclosures and communications of employees and officers in the legislative branch shall be published in accordance with paragraph (1).

(B) EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall designate a single location on an internet website where the disclosures and communications of employees and officers in the executive branch shall be published in accordance with paragraph (1).

(5) NOTICE.—The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall take reasonable steps to ensure that each officer and employee of the legislative branch and executive branch, as applicable, are informed of the duties imposed by this section.

(6) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Any person who is a former officer or employee of the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency) or any person who is a former officer or employee of the legislative branch or a former Member of Congress, who personally and substantially participated in any communication under paragraph (1) while serving as an officer, employee, or Member of Congress, shall not, within 2 years after any such communication under paragraph (1) or 1 year after termination of his or her service as an officer, employee, or Member of Congress, whichever is later, knowingly make, with the intent to influence, any communication to or appearance before any officer or employee of any department, agency, court, or court-martial of the United States, on behalf of any person with which the former officer or employee personally and substantially participated in such communication under paragraph (1).

(7) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (6) shall be punished as provided in section 216 of title 18, United States Code.

**SA 4701.** Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: